

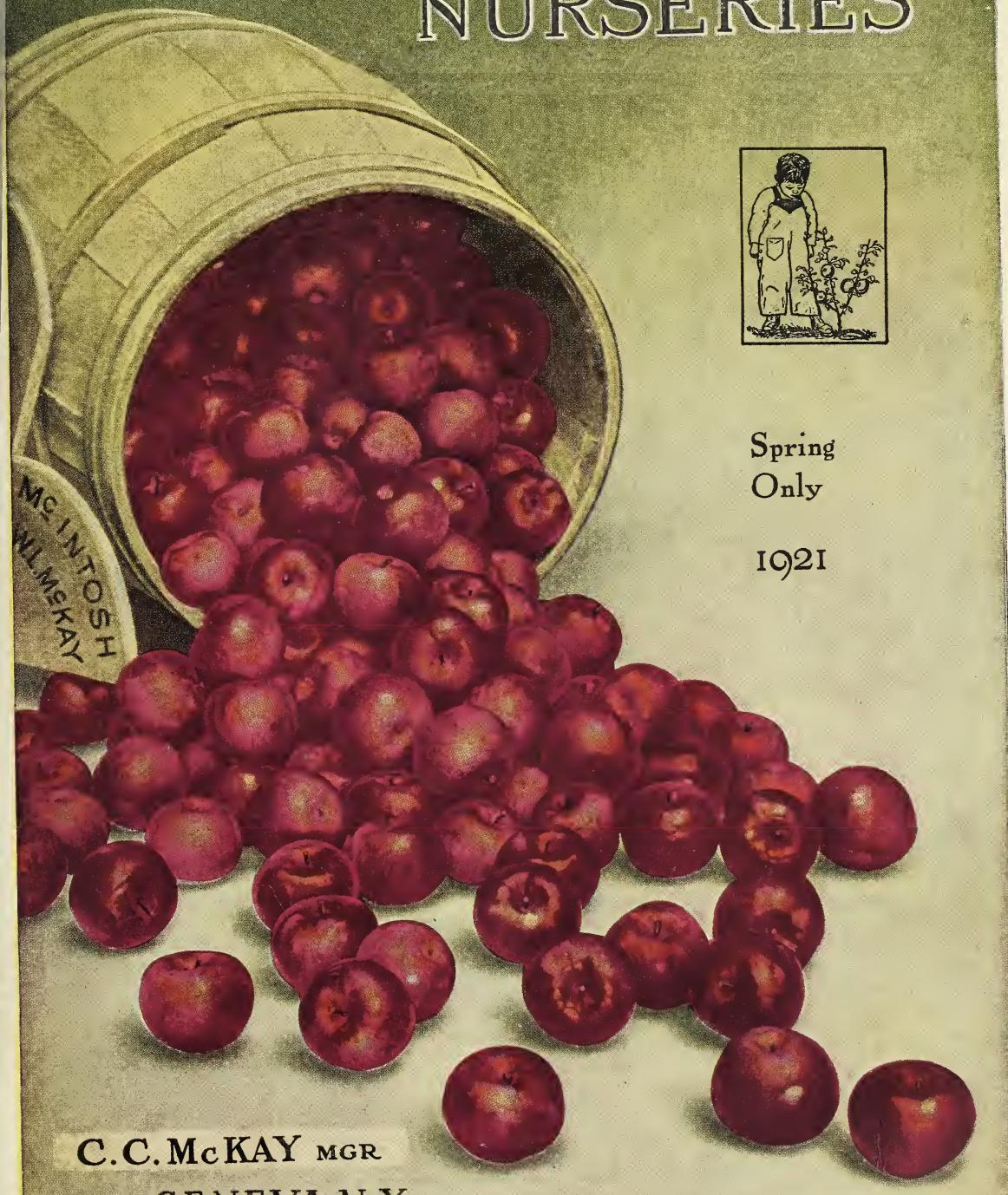
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Indexed

THE VAN DUSEN NURSERIES



Spring
Only

1921

C. C. MCKAY MGR

GENEVA, N. Y.

Price Each		Below we indicate the color, size, quality, date when fruit becomes edible in Western New York and the number of weeks these varieties will keep in cool dry cellar storage at Geneva after first becoming ready to eat. Pick late Fall and Winter apples while hard and allow to mellow up in storage.						
Standard	Dwarf	APPLES	Color	Size	Q'Ty	Matures	Wks	Remarks
—	80c	Alexander	Red Striped	Very Large	Good	Sept. 5-15	5	A juicy hardy Russian, fine for cooking.
—	80c	Autumn Strawberry	Light Red	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 10-30	9	One of the best dessert apples, crisp, juicy and tender. Yellow striped with shades of red.
—	80c	Bailey Sweet	Bright Red	Large	Very Good	Oct. 5-15	4	Very beautiful apple. Decidedly sweet, juicy, and agreeable flavor.
\$1	80c	BALDWIN	Bright Red	Large	Very Good	Dec. 1-15	14	Baldwin is a staple apple in every market. It is a bright red winter apple with firm crisp flesh, good flavor, and is an excellent keeper. It is the leading apple of New England and New York where it is grown by the trainload because of its splendid dessert and cooking qualities.
—	80c	Ben Davis	Red Striped	Large	Good	Dec. 1-10	15	Ben Davis thrives best in sections south of New York and Ohio. It does not equal Baldwin in quality, but it is popular in the Ben Davis belt where it becomes large, handsomely colored and acceptable in quality.
—	80c	CHENANGO	Light Red	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 1-10	3	A beautiful Fall apple, striped with red. Chenango is excellent for dessert use and is also a good cooking apple. The fruit ripens unevenly, so may be picked continuously for several weeks. Flesh is white, tender and juicy.
—	80c	Constantine	Bright Red	Large	Very Good	Sept. 20-30	5	Very hardy, juicy, excels for cooking rather than eating.
—	\$2	Deacon Jones	Red Striped	Large	Good	Dec. 1-12	12	Fruit showy, bears young. Very productive, an excellent cooking variety.
\$1	\$1	DELICIOUS	Dark Red	Large	Best	Nov. 15-25	10	One of our most beautiful winter apples, as excellent to the taste as it is attractive to the eye. It has a characteristic shape of its own, being rather long and tapering, and ribbed with very prominent knobs on the blossom end. The flesh is firm, tender and juicy.
—	80c	Early Harvest	Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 1-10	1	One of the earliest, and a fine garden variety for cooking or eating.
—	80c	Early Ripe	Yellow	Medium	Good	Aug.		Crisp, tender and juicy. A fine early culinary apple.
—	80c	Fall Pippin	Yellow	Large	Very Good	Oct. 5-15	7	Flesh tender and rich, excellent for both dessert and cooking use.
\$1	80c	Fameuse	Bright Red	Medium	Best	Oct. 5-15	8	One of the most desirable eating apples of its season. The flesh is white, tender and of fine flavor. Not adapted to cooking use.
—	80c	Golden Sweet	Clear Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 10-20	2	An old Connecticut variety, valuable for home use. Rich, sweet, very good flavor.
\$1	80c	Gravenstein	Red	Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	6	Attractive appearance, high quality, almost unexcelled in its season for cooking.



SCARLET BEAUTY
See Adjacent Letter

HICKSVILLE, Long Island, Oct. 10, 1920.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a picture of the dwarf Scarlet Beauty apple tree I purchased last year (1919) and was set out in June and was in bloom the following month, July. This year (1920) it was in full blossom and matured seven beautiful apples which weighed three pounds. The tree as you will notice in photo is only 30 inches high. The Cheresota dwarf plum had a dozen or more plums also the first year after planting.

Very truly,
GEO. J. LEHMAN.



FAMEUSE

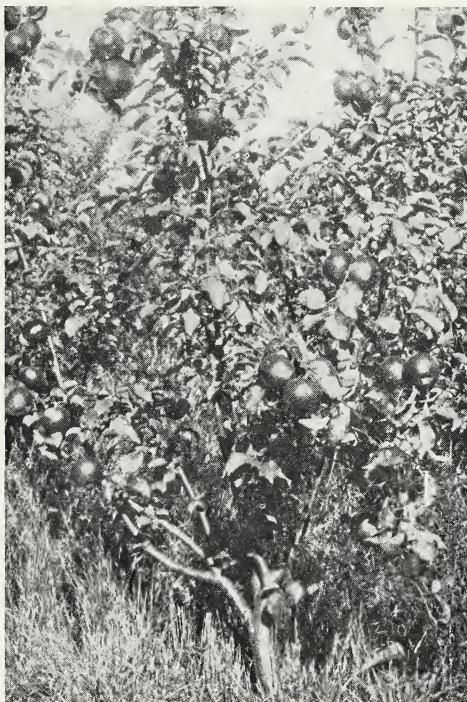
Use of Dwarf Fruit Trees for Home Plantations

I no longer believe standard fruit trees deserve a place in the average home garden. We Americans could have learned years ago from England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium and Italy, that the most delightful and most profitable of fruit plantings for home use is to be secured by using dwarf fruit trees. Whether the dwarf orchard has two trees or twenty trees, it is not merely a toy. It actually pays; and the best of it is, that these little trees occupy so much less room, require little work and commence bearing much quicker than do the standard size fruit trees.

Dwarf fruit trees are distinctly for the amateur and the home plantation. They enable you to have varieties which can not be found commercially, and to secure an assortment which will give fruit in succession over an extended season. You can have your own apples from July to January, or an almost continuous succession of peaches for ten or twelve weeks. Our tabulated ripening dates enable you to select fruit for just the months you prefer.



DWARF WEALTHY



SCARLET BEAUTY
on the Van Dusen Farm

ABOUT 1921 SHIPMENTS

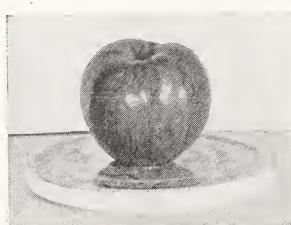
We had as much cause for discouragement as did many of our customers, on account of the very poor express service last spring. We expect this year to help avoid some of the unsuccessful plantings caused by the unfortunate transportation conditions of a year ago.

It is improbable that the railroad strike will be repeated this spring; and we are expecting better delivery service than the express company was able to give us last season.

Aside from this we are making every possible provision to enable us to make the bulk of our spring shipments earlier than ever before. The earlier your trees are shipped, the less they will dry out on the way. One week on the road, the last of May, is as hard on them as three weeks in April. It will help us, and help you, to secure satisfactory planting results if your order is placed early.

We ask your co-operation to this extent; and on our part will do everything possible to get shipments to you at the right time and in good condition.

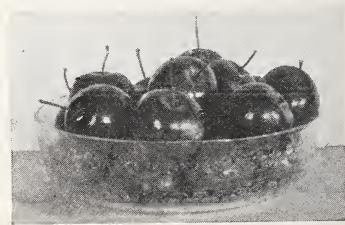
Price Each		Below we indicate the color, size, quality, date when fruit becomes edible in Western New York and the number of weeks these varieties will keep in cool dry cellar storage at Geneva after first becoming ready to eat. Pick late Fall and Winter apples while hard and allow to mellow up in storage.						
Standard	Dwarf	APPLES	Color	Size	Q'ty	Matures	Wks	Remarks
—	80c	Hendrick Sweet	Red	Medium	Very Good	Nov. 5-15	6	An attractive red winter apple of good size. Juicy, distinctly sweet, high quality, a fine sort for eating or baking.
\$1	80c	King	Bright Red	Large	Very Good	Nov. 15-25	9	The uniformly large size of King and it's beautiful red color make it one of the fancy market apples. It has exceedingly high quality, and is adapted to either eating or cooking uses.
—	\$2	Lady	Red	Small	Best	Dec. 5-15	13	A strikingly beautiful apple, highly desirable for decorative use and for dessert.
—	80c	Lady Sweet	Striped Red	Large	Very Good	Nov. 15-25	7	An exceedingly fine Sweet apple for home use.
\$1	80c	McINTOSH	Bright Red	Large	Best	Oct. 15-25	9	I believe this is the highest quality apple grown. It is a little more crisp, a little more tender and has a rather finer flavor than any apple I know. It is deeply blushed with bright red. The flesh is white, very juicy and distinctly perfumed.
—	\$1	Mother	Bright Red	Medium	Best	Nov. 15-25	8	A beautiful red apple of good size, with tender, rich, aromatic flesh of best dessert quality.
\$1	80c	NORTHERN SPY	Bright Red	Large	Best	Dec. 5-15	14	Very superior in flavor and quality, and ranks with the very best winter apples of New York. The fruit is attractively striped with bright red and varies from large to very large in size. The flesh is very crisp, tender and juicy; and excels both for eating out of hand and for cooking.
\$1	80c	Oldenburg (Duchess)	Striped Red	Medium	Good	Aug. 1-10	2	A very hardy Russian variety, valued for home use for its high cooking qualities.
—	80c	Opalescent	Deep Red	Large	Very Good	Oct. 15-25	9	Attractive in appearance, size, shape and color. Takes a brilliant glossy polish; moderately juicy, well flavored.
—	\$2	Porter	Yellow Blushed	Medium	Best	Sept. 20-30	6	A very fine dessert fruit, valuable also for cooking purposes.
\$1	80c	Red Astrachan	Striped Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 10-30	3	A very beautiful early summer apple. Used for cooking till fully ripe, when it is fine for eating.
—	80c	Red Bietigheimer	Light Red	Very Large	Fair	Sept. 10-20		Remarkable only for its great size and beauty.
—	80c	Red Canada	Deep Red	Medium	Very Good	Nov. 1-10	9	One of the best of its season for dessert use, of high quality and fine color.
\$1	80c	R. I. GREENING	Yellow Green	Large	Very Good	Nov. 20-30	12	A favorite throughout New York which is unsurpassed as a cooking apple, and ranks high for dessert use. It is very tender, extremely juicy, with a delicate, rich fine flavor.
\$1	80c	Rome Beauty	Mottled Red	Large	Very Good	Dec. 1-10	12	Handsome, one of the best keepers, desirable for home and market use.
—	\$1	SCARLET BEAUTY	Dark Red	Very Large	Good	Oct. 1-15	4	But once in a life time does a nurseryman secure such a prize as The Big Red Apple. Distinctly large without being coarse, of a vivid, brilliant, all-over red—as handsome as a fine McIntosh, and much larger.
—	80c	Seek-no-Further	Red	Medium	Very Good	Oct. 20-30	6	An old favorite dessert apple of rich pleasant flavor.
—	80c	Smokehouse	Green Blushed	Medium	Good	Nov. 20-30	9	A pleasantly flavored dessert apple, not acid enough for cooking use.
—	80c	Stark	Red	Large	Good	Dec. 20-30	11	Hardy and productive, one of the best keeping winter apples.
\$1	80c	Stayman Winesap	Striped Red	Medium	Very Good	Dec. 15-25	13	Probably the best of the Winesap apples. Adapted to a wide range of climate, but excels in regions south of New York.
—	\$1	STEARNS	Striped Red	Large	Very Good	Oct. 5-15	4	Our customers who planted Stearns a few years ago now look on it as one of the choice varieties. We are fruiting this variety and prize it more each year. It is beautifully striped with pink and carmine. The flesh is slightly acid, tender, juicy and chuck full of delicious flavor.



NORTHERN SPY



DELICIOUS



HYSLOP CRAB

Something About our Dwarf Apple Trees

Our main list of dwarf apples is budded on doucain roots to produce the dwarf style of tree. Even under conditions of neglect these trees will rarely grow more than fifteen feet high. By a small amount of wise annual pruning they may easily be grown to ten or twelve feet high when mature. We have a small list of apple varieties budded on paradise roots. These trees will rarely grow more than ten or twelve feet high. By judicious pruning however, they can be grown to six or eight feet high when mature.

The trees on doucain roots may be planted from ten or twelve feet to twenty feet apart, depending on the height it is intended to grow them. When on paradise roots they may be planted eight or ten feet apart. We get some reports from customers of trees which fruit the first or second year after planting. Most any of them may be expected to begin bearing at least the third or fourth year. The difference is that some varieties naturally bear younger than others.



They even bear in the Nursery



DWARF GREENING

How to Care for Trees and Plants Received from the Nursery

If trees or plants reach you frozen, do not open them up at once, but place in the cellar or in some place as cool as possible, so long as it is not freezing, and allow them to thaw out slowly.

If they must be kept any time before planting or heeling in, place where they will be cool without freezing—a cellar is the best place. But, always **keep a wet covering of some kind over them**, such as burlap bags or an old blanket.

Plant during the cooler part of the day if possible.

Never allow the roots to be exposed to the sun or wind more than is absolutely necessary.

It is a wise precaution to soak the roots in a tub of water for twenty-four hours before planting.

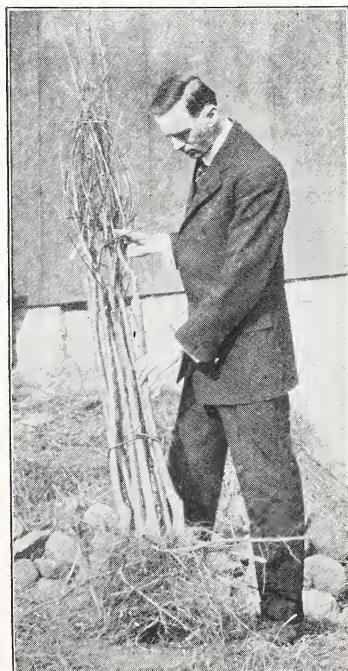
If extremely dry and hot, also dip the roots in muddy water about the consistency of cream, before planting.

Trim just the ends of the roots, making a clean, smooth cut.

Dig a generous hole—larger than the spread of the roots. In the case of fruit trees you will see a little crook near the ground where the tree was budded. With **STANDARD** fruit trees plant so this crook is an inch or two underground, but with **DWARF** fruit trees plant so that this crook is an inch or two above ground. When the ground settles this will be just about at the surface, where it should be.

(Continued on page 5)

Price Each		When sold out of a variety ordered, our policy is to substitute another labeled true to name, of similar color, quality and season, unless you instruct us otherwise. Remember to write "Do not substitute" on your order if such is your wish and we will refund the money instead of substituting.						
Standard	Dwarf	APPLES	Color	Size	Q'ty	Matures	Wks	Remarks
—	\$2	Stump	Bright Red	Medium	Good	Aug. 25 to Sept. 10	8	Similar to Chenango. Ripens unevenly and is therefore in season for use over a long period. Juicy, rich and pleasantly subacid in flavor.
—	80c	Sweet Bough	Pale Yellow	Large	Very Good	Aug. 5-25	3	One of the finest summer apples, having all the good qualities which make it a favorite in the home orchard. Very tender, juicy and sweet.
—	80c	Twenty Ounce	Red Striped	Very Large	Very Good	Sept. 20-30	6	A most satisfactory fall apple, large, attractive, fair quality for dessert and fine for cooking.
—	80c	Wagener	Bright Red	Medium	Best	Nov. 15-25	8	An apple of superior excellence, beautiful bright red, high flavor, fine quality.
\$1	80c	WEALTHY	Bright Red	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 10-20	5	Very hardy in cold climates and valuable both for eating fresh and for cooking. Trees begin bearing young. The flesh is tender, very juicy, agreeable subacid and of highly acceptable flavor.
\$1	80c	Winter Banana	Yellow Blushed	Large	Very Good	Nov. 15-25	9	Beautiful pinkish-red blush similar to the Maiden Blush apple. Fine dessert quality.
—	80c	Wolf River	Red Striped	Very Large	Good	Sept. 5-15	5	Very hardy, fruit highly colored and attractive. Best as a cooking variety.
—	80c	Yellow Newtown	Yellow Blushed	Medium	Very Good	Jan. 20-30	10	Also known as Albermarle, of highest quality for dessert and excellent for cooking.
—	80c	YELLOW TRANSPARENT	Yellow	Medium	Very Good	July 10-30	2	One of the best of the extra early apples, excellent for cooking and very acceptable for eating fresh. The crop ripens continuously for three or four weeks, making a long season. Trees are very hardy and fruit very young. Flesh is white, tender, juicy, sprightly subacid with a pleasant flavor.
CRAB APPLES								
—	80c	EXCELSIOR	Red	Very Large	Good	Sept. 1-10	2	Fruit very large for a crab apple, being nearly as large as a medium size apple. Very attractive and excellent in quality for either dessert or cooking purposes. The flesh is crisp, juicy, very brisk subacid.
—	\$1	Hyslop	Dark Red	Medium	Good	Sept. 20-30	6	Brilliantly colored, very hardy, desirable for both home and market use.
—	\$2	Martha	Red	Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	4	Excellent flavor and quality, one of the best of its class for cooking uses.
—	\$1	Transcendent	Mottled Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 15-25	3	Very productive and hardy, beautifully colored, one of the most popular crab apples in New York State.



Standard Apple Trees

For Commercial Planting

\$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz., \$75.00 per 100

List of Varieties

Orders for standard apples will be filled in the order in which they are received, as long as our stock lasts. If we are unable to supply stock, our liability will be limited to the refund of price paid.

We periodically renew our buds of all the fruits from bearing trees, to eliminate as much as possible the chance of mixture of varieties. We exercise the greatest care to have every tree true to name and in healthy condition, and it is understood between the purchaser and ourselves that we are not liable for more than the purchase price of trees that prove untrue.

Baldwin
Delicious
Duchess
Fameuse
Gravenstein
Jonathan
King
McIntosh
Northern Spy
Red Astrachan
R. I. Greening
Rome Beauty
Stayman Winesap
Wealthy
Winter Banana
Yellow
Transparent

How to Care for Trees and Plants Received from the Nursery

(Continued from Page 3)

When planting fill in sufficient soil to just cover the roots and **TRAMP FIRMLY**; then pour in water according to the dryness of the soil; Allow the water to soak entirely away, then fill in the balance of the soil and firm a little more, but always leave a thin layer of **LOOSE SOIL ON THE SURFACE**, to prevent baking.

Never put manure or any fertilizer where it will come in contact with the roots. Instead of mixing it with the dirt filled in on the roots, wait till the tree is planted and fertilize or mulch the surface soil around the tree. This applies to all shrubs, plants and trees.

A mulch coating of strawy, coarse manure around each tree will conserve the moisture.

Watch the surface of the soil and never allow it to bake or crack; eliminate this by cultivation or mulching.

A good way to water trees is to dig three or four small holes around the tree far enough away not to disturb the roots; then pour in all the water that will soak away nicely. In this manner the water will get to the roots where it is needed. Fill the holes again after finishing.

Remember all the time it is impossible to get trees in the ground too early for their own good. So long as the air and the ground are not freezing when the tree is planted, it is not too early in the spring, or not too late in the fall.

NOW—if this planting is IN THE FALL, mound up about the tree for at least ten inches in height, drawing the soil from far enough away from the tree so as not to leave a “sink hole” for the water to stand near the tree. This has two objects—it is the surest protection from mice, and if your tree should freeze down the first winter, it won’t be hurt below the mounding, and if you cut off the injured wood, cutting below the mound, it will throw up a new trunk and be just as good as ever. This mound should be

pulled flat every spring, and renewed in the fall as a mice and frost protection, till large enough to render it unnecessary.

A word to those who live in a warmer climate; we are often asked to ship “at once” when it is still frozen up here; even though you are out in full leaf, if our stock reaches you in a dormant condition or even if a little started, it is all right; it is the condition of the stock itself that is the important thing, rather than how advanced or how tardy vegetation may be in the place where they are to be planted. We always get a certain number of letters every spring saying “Don’t ship my trees—it is all out in bloom here and too late to plant.” Now it is usually impossible to start trees from our rather cold, backward region here, till about the 10th of April; by that time foliage is well out in our Illinois territory for instance, but as long as our trees are dormant or only perhaps a little started as they sometimes will be in the box, if cared for and planted as we direct, it is not too late; if they are not properly handled it would be too late if there the first of March.



DWARF MCINTOSH

Price Each		Below we indicate size, quality, date when fruit becomes ripe to eat in Western New York, and number of weeks these varieties will keep in cool dry cellar storage at Geneva after ripening. These are not picking dates. Most pears should be picked while hard and ripened in the cellar.					
Standard	Dwarf	PEARS	Size	Quality	Matures	Wks	Description
—	90c	Anjou	Large	Very Good	Oct.	8	Greenish yellow, faintly blushed, fine vinous flavor, one of best keepers.
\$1	90c	Bartlett	Large	Good	Sept. 5-15	1	Rich yellow when ripe, high flavor and juicy.
\$1.25	—	Bosc	Large	Best	Oct. 20-30	2	Dark yellow often with cinnamon russet. Very rich and sweet.
\$1	90c	Clapp	Very Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	2	Pale yellow blushed with red, very rich quality. Should be picked early.
\$1	90c	Duchess	Large	Good	Oct. 15-25	3	Greenish yellow. Often streaked with russet. Juicy, sweet. Best as a Dwarf.
\$1	90c	Flemish	Large	Very Good	Oct. 1-10		Pale yellow, reddish brown blush. Very productive.
\$1	90c	Kieffer	Medium	Fair	Oct. 20-30	3	Yellow blushed with red. Rather coarse to eat. Excellent for canning.
—	90c	Lawrence	Small	Very Good	Nov. 1-10	4	Greenish yellow, often russetted, very productive and very good.
—	90c	Louise Bonne	Large	Good	Oct. 1-10	2	Greenish yellow, blushed cheek, heavy bearer, handsome, best as dwarf.
\$1	90c	Seckel	Small	Best	Oct. 1-10	3	Yellow-brown, russet-red cheek, very juicy, rich, spicy flavor.
\$1	—	Sheldon	Medium	Very Good	Oct. 1-10	4	Somewhat apple shaped, yellowish russet, hardy, very high quality.
—	90c	Wilder	Medium	Good	Aug.		Pale yellow, red cheek, mildly tart, rich flavor, a good shipper.

Dwarf Pear Trees



Dwarf Pears Fruiting in the Nursery

Our pears are dwarfed by budding them on quince roots. These are much slower growing than pear roots, hence the resulting tree is restricted to the dwarf style of growth. In America pears have been used as dwarfs more than any other fruits, though dwarfed trees of the other fruits are becoming more widely appreciated, and are equally successful where they are well known.

Dwarfed pear trees may be planted from ten to fourteen feet apart, depending on the size tree the planter intends to secure. They may grow to twelve or even fifteen feet in height, depending on the variety, but can be easily grown to eight or ten feet high when mature by practicing more severe dormant prunings. Dwarfing improves the pear in quality even more than the other fruits. They are the best of the fruits to grow in the pyramid shape, and succeed well trained in the cordon and espalier forms.

All pears require heavy strong soil, clay loam or even strong clay giving far better results than light. The standard pears need dry soil, but as the dwarfs are budded on quince roots they may thrive either on dry or wet ground.



A Dwarf Bartlett

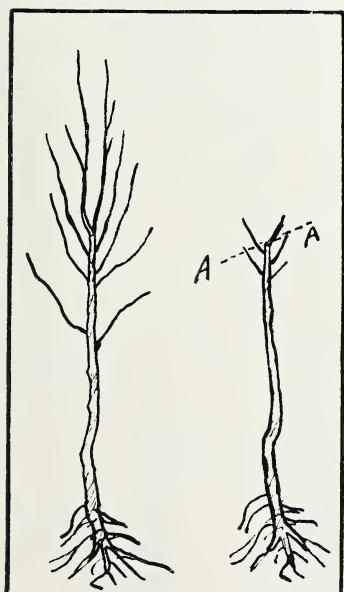


One of our Customers grows part of his Pears as shown above. It is admitted this method increases the size of the Fruit and adds to its quality.

Trimming Directions for Newly Planted Fruit Trees

For a medium height head, take our fruit trees, excepting peaches, just as they come from the nursery and trim such branches as you wish to leave for the future framework of the tree, cutting back about half the young growth, "cutting to a bud"—a slanting cut, just above the bud. Remove entirely all branches not wanted to form the framework of the tree. For a high head, trim off all branches except the tallest or central one, which will be your "leader," cut this off at whatever height you desire the future head to be. If you want a low-headed tree, cut it off at whatever height you desire the head to form.

There is a wide difference of opinion among good fruit men as to the best way to trim a newly planted fruit tree ranging all the way from those who advocate no trimming whatever, to those who advocate cutting every branch of the new tree right down to two or three buds. I think that most of us will agree on a few points; that in apples, pears, plums, cherries and quinces, all branches should be cut off close to the trunk, that are not wanted for the framework of the tree; how these that are left should be trimmed is much disputed. We have been advocates of very close trimming, but I am inclined to think that at least half the length of the branches that are left for framework, may be left on the tree, and I have seen instances in apples and pears especially where they did better if these branches were left uncut.



The proper way to trim standard apple, pear, plum or cherry, when received from the nurseryman. "A" indicates where untrimmed tree was cut to head the tree just where wanted.

Price Each Standards only	Below are given the characteristic, color, size and quality of the varieties we offer. The ripening dates given are those to be expected at Geneva, or other localities with similar seasons, in a normal year. This list includes the choicest varieties.					
	PEACHES	Flesh	Size	Quality	Ripens	Remarks
\$1	Belle of Georgia	White	Large	Good	Sept. 10	When at its best, the large size and wonderful crimson cheek make Belle prized for its great beauty. Average good in quality, tender and sweet. Attains greatest perfection in Southern climate, but is valuable for home use in New York.
\$1	Carman	White	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 15	Thrives even in unfavorable climates both north and south, and in a great variety of soils. Attractive bright or dark red color. Particularly good quality for an early-season variety.
\$1	Chair's Choice	Yellow	Very Large	Best	Oct. 8	One of the choicest of the Crawford-like peaches. Capricious in soil and climate, but treasured for its delectable quality.
\$1	Champion	White	Medium	Best	Aug. 25	Requires the best of peach soil. Its remarkably pleasant flavor, tender flesh and juiciness combine to give Champion the highest quality of the white-fleshed peaches.
\$1	Crawford Early	Yellow	Large	Best	Sept. 1	In spite of uncertain productiveness, Crawford's popularity is maintained by its great beauty, rich flavor and high quality.
\$1	Crawford Late	Yellow	Very Large	Best	Sept. 15	The head of the Crawford family, with all the good qualities of Early Crawford. Thrives in wide range of soil and climate.
\$1	Fitzgerald	Yellow	Large	Best	Aug. 28	Tender, juicy and richly flavored. Almost identical with Early Crawford except for its season and the fact that it is more productive.
\$1	Elberta	Yellow	Very Large	Good	Sept. 15	Thrives in wide range of soil and climate, and is more widely planted than any peach in America. Trees are early bearing and productive. The fruit is large and handsome, not of the highest quality, but is well flavored when it is well ripened for home use.
\$1	Hale (JHH)	Yellow	Very Large	Very Good	Sept. 10	Budded from trees secured from the originator.
\$1	Hiley	White	Large	Very Good	Aug. 15	Probably the best white-fleshed peach of its season. The trees are productive of large handsomely colored fruit. The flesh is tender with a distinct, pleasant flavor.
\$1	Mayflower	White	Medium	Good	July 30	Tree productive and an early bearer. Fruit attractive with dark red blush. Juicy and tender, and very good quality for such an early peach.

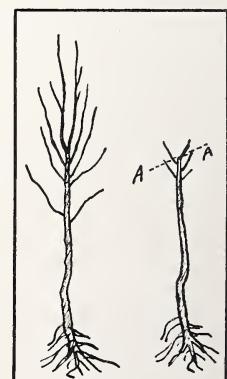
Standard Peach Trees

In standard peach trees we offer good healthy trees of all of the varieties described above. These are well rooted and will give good results. When first planted, trim as here described.

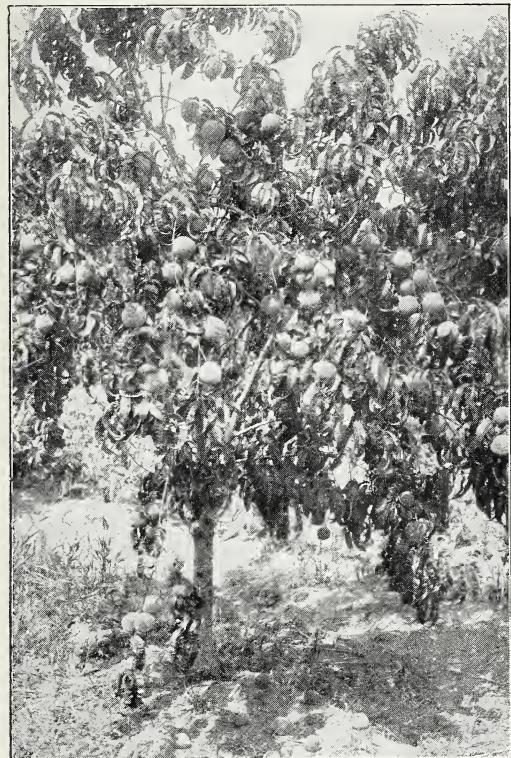
Dwarf Peach Trees

\$1.50 each

Accidents will happen. We have a few each of about fifteen different varieties of dwarf peach trees. Unfortunately, however, the names of these varieties have been lost. We are therefore obliged **this spring** to offer these trees "nameless," and for this reason we have dropped our price to \$1.50 each.



This shows a standard peach tree as it comes from the nursery, and the same tree after it has been planted and properly pruned



Standards for Orchard Planting

Pruning Peach Trees

Standard Peach Trees—Unless the tree is a very large one, trim off all branches right up to a "whip," then cut off the top of the tree at whatever height you want the head to form. If the tree is large, say five or six feet high and having a somewhat thick bark, then cut as above all except the limbs wanted for the framework of the tree, and trim these back to a short stub of one or two buds. The only reason for leaving them is that a new bud will force its way more surely from this smaller stub, than from the heavier trunk. Then head off at the height desired as above directed. If a very low headed peach tree is wanted, it is better to buy the smaller sizes as they will stand heading off down low better than larger trees. After the first year we trim peach trees severely every spring, but all the other fruit trees we trim only to give them proper shape and to cut out superfluous or crossed limbs.

Dwarf Peach Trees—Do not trim so much as standards when first planted. Cut off about half the length of the branches. Each spring cut off a quarter to a half of the young wood growth made the previous summer.

The Dwarf Peach

Dwarf peaches seem to speak for themselves. Scarcely an order comes without including at least a tree of this fruit. Had it not chanced that to most of mankind the peach is free for the growing of it we would surely prize it as a luxury. It is the one of our northern fruits which is tropical in its lusciousness. We can not now supply all the varieties offered last season, but expect next year to again be able to meet the demand with a full list of kinds including a few choice sorts we have not grown before.

In dwarfing our peaches we use roots which after considerable experience seem best for the purpose. These trees grow so rapidly for a year to two that they might almost be mistaken for standards instead of dwarfs, but after the second or third year the dwarf characteristics become unmistakably evident.

Plant the trees eight or ten feet apart. Don't forget to give them a good stiff pruning each spring and grow them six or eight feet high at most. A row of these little trees at the side of the garden are a true delight in "Peach Season." In the little garden planted for the family and for "Dad" to putter in, he wants a sequence of varieties chosen for quality and if he wishes can secure each summer two solid months of "Peaches almost every day."



The DWARF for the Back Yard

Standard	Price Each	The season of European plums at Geneva lasts from about July 15th to about Oct. 5th. The season of those plums listed here will therefore, as indicated below, last from the middle of August to early October. We have as standards only those as offered by the indication of price.				
	Dwarf	EUROPEAN PLUMS	Color	Quality	Season	Remarks
\$1	\$1.50	Bradshaw	Reddish Purple	Good	Mid-season	Very attractive; ship and keep well. Very productive. Very large. Has quality.
\$1	—	Fellemburg	Purplish Black	Best	Late	Very large, somewhat tart; finely flavored flesh, cooked or dried.
\$1	1.50	German Prune	Purplish Black	Very Good	Late	Excellent for all culinary purposes, especially canning. Long fruiting season.
—	1.50	Imperial Epineuse	Purplish Red	Very Good	Rather Late	Unsurpassed in quality by any other plum of its color. Sweet and agreeable in flavor.
\$1	1.50	Lombard	Purplish Red	Good	Mid-season	Only fair quality to eat fresh, but is popular because of its excellence canned and spiced. Very hardy.
—	1.50	Palatine	Greenish Yellow	Very Good	Mid-season	Juicy, sweet, pleasant flavor. Fairly immune to black knot. High quality.
—	1.50	Pearl	Golden Yellow	Best	Mid-season	Trees rather unproductive, but has sweet luscious flavor. Best fall plums. Large.
\$1	1.50	Reine Claude	Yellowish Green	Very Good	Late	Rich flavor, juicy, fine for both dessert and market. Best of green plums. Productive.
—	1.50	Shropshire Damson	Purplish Black	Good	Late	Not a dessert variety, but one of best for jam and jelly. Should be in every garden.
\$1	—	Yellow Egg	Golden Yellow	Good	Late	Particularly suitable for cooking. Largest and handsomest yellow plum.
		JAPAN PLUMS	Color	Quality	Season	Remarks
—	\$1.50	Abundance	Dark	Good	Early	Develops flavor best picked "hard ripe." A fine variety very productive.
\$1	—	Burbank	Dark Red	Good	Early	Attractive appearance, flavorsome, very productive, long fruiting season.
\$1	—	October Purple	Dark Red	Good	Rather Late	Attractive, very large, very juicy, keeps well, long fruiting season.
\$1	—	Red June	Garnet Red	Fair	Early	Sweet except at center, productive, hardy, valuable as an early variety.
\$1	—	Wickson	Dark red	Good	Rather early	Possibly largest of all plums, somewhat tender, long fruiting season, very handsome.

Dwarf Plums

Dwarfed on slower growing roots than our standard plums, the dwarfs may be planted ten or twelve feet apart, some planters claiming to get good results planted even a little closer than this when they are well managed by giving strong dormant prunings. Plums are not half appreciated. I agree with Professor Hedrick who says in *Plums of New York*, "Of all the stone fruits, plums furnish the greatest diversity of kinds. Varieties to the number of two thousand, from fifteen species, are now or have been under cultivation. These varieties give a greater range of flavor, aroma, texture, color, form and size, the qualities which gratify the senses and make fruits desirable, than any other of our orchard fruits."



One of my customers grows his Plums on a Trellis like this

The best known class of garden plums, the Europeans, are so called because introduced from Europe in early Colonial days. They

are characterized by solid meaty flesh and free stone pits. The season of European varieties at Geneva lasts from about July 15th to about October 5th.

The Japan plums differ widely from the Europeans. As a class they have a distinctive flavor. They are almost as hardy as European plums, thrive over a wide range of territory and are particularly valuable in the Southern states where the others fail. They make fine dwarfs, Burbank and Abundance being among the best. At Geneva their season lasts from about July 20th to about September 20th.



BRADSHAW

DEAR SIR:
Extra tree received—fine specimen.
Thank you for A1 treatment.
Yours truly,
Metuchen, N. J. J. Z.



MILLER SUPERB

A dwarf tree in our test orchard. We will offer Miller next year.

Hansen Hybrid Plums

Hardy and Productive

\$1.25 each, \$12.50 per doz.

Cheresota—A cross of the native Sand Cherry with De Soto plum. It is of the same parentage as the Compass Cherry offered by Western Nurserymen, but is much larger and better quality. The trees are **perfectly hardy**. The fruit is longish in shape, from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. When ripe it is a glossy black, of pleasant flavor, particularly excellent for jam and jelly. Ripens in season about with Sansota.

Other varieties, in order of ripening

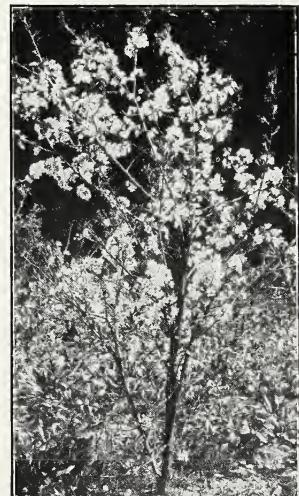
Opata—Dark red; flavor spicy, rich and sweet; bears year after planting.

Waneta—Good quality, bears immense quantity of large plums.

Sapa—Dark red, with purple flesh; excellent flavor; long fruiting season.

Hanska—Bright red, flesh reddish, bears excellent fruit at 3 or 4 years.

These wonderful plums were originated by **Prof. N. E. Hansen** of Brookings, South Dakota, by crossing well known plum varieties with the hardy Western Sand Cherry. The miraculous result of his genius has been many valuable varieties of plums which are hardy to almost unbelievable degrees of **cold, tropical heat and drought**, and which produce immense quantities of fairly good, though small fruit. We find most of these trees will **bear fruit the second year from the bud**. Moreover they are wonderfully beautiful and profuse bloomers, for which alone they may well be valued as Spring blooming ornamentals. As dwarfs particularly they will give you almost **immediate results**.



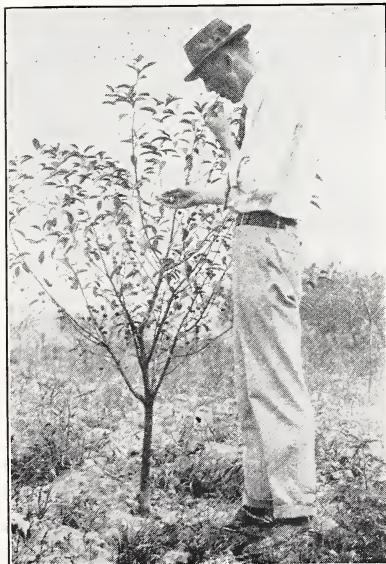
CHERESOTA

Showing profuse bloom. These trees are heavy bearers.

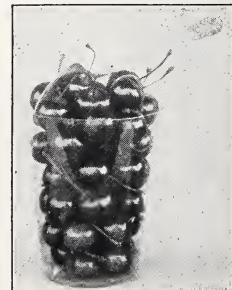
Price Each		Below we indicate the color, size, flavor and quality of the varieties offered. In a normal year the entire cherry season for this list of varieties lasts from about June 25th to about July 20th at Geneva. Note that Dwarfs are offered only where a price is indicated opposite the variety.						
Standard	Dwarf	CHERRIES	Color	Size	Flavor	Quality	Season	Remarks
\$1.25	\$1.35	Black Tartarian	Purplish Black	Medium	Sweet	Best	Early	A well known favorite, one of the best for home planting.
1.25	1.35	Early Richmond	Light Red	Medium	Mildly Acid	Very Good	Early	A good culinary cherry, our earliest sour. Refreshing to eat when fully ripened.
1.25	1.35	English Morello	Very Dark Red	Medium	Tart	Good	Very Late	Too acid to eat unless very ripe. Fine to cook. Hangs very long on trees.
—	1.35	Governor Wood	Yellow White Blushed	Medium to Large	Sweet	Very Good	Early	Bears young; beautiful and delicious; excellent qualities for home use.
1.25	1.35	Montmorency	Red	Medium	Tart	Good	Mid-season	Most popular sour cherry for market, cannery and home as a cooking variety.
1.25	1.35	Napoleon	Bright Red over Yellow	Very Large	Sweet	Very Good	Mid-season	Firm flesh, handsome high quality, productive, the leading white sweet cherry.
—	1.35	Rockport	Amber Yellow	Large	Sweet	Very Good	Early	Rich, sweet, tender, as good as any to eat out of hand.
1.25	1.35	Schmidt	Purplish Red	Large	Sweet	Good	Mid-season	Glossy black, of tempting appearance, one of the best in our locality.
1.25	1.35	Windsor	Very Dark Red	Medium	Sweet	Very Good	Late Mid-season	Very firm, almost black when ripe, very desirable for home use and market.
1.25	1.35	Yellow Spanish	Yellow Blushed	Very Large	Sweet	Best	Mid-season	Very sweet and rich, but too tender to market easily without injury.

Dwarf Cherries, Sweet and Sour

Cherries, like the other fruits, are dwarfed by propagating on slower growing roots than we use for the standard trees. The sweet varieties may be planted ten to fifteen feet apart, ten feet being amply sufficient where you plan to make the annual dormant pruning severe to aid toward inducing the more dwarf habit of growth. The sour cherries are generally smaller growing and may be planted from eight to twelve feet apart. Cherries do well in almost any soil, except that it **must not be wet**. In the entire eastern part of the United States, except for the apple, probably no fruit does so well as the cherry. In northern New York and the coldest parts of New England the sweet cherries do not stand the severe winter cold, but there are very few localities where the sour cherry can not be grown. Dwarf cherries most naturally grow in the bush form. Sweet varieties are stronger growers than sours, while the sours are inclined to begin fruiting almost right away. Under average conditions the sweets may require three or four years to begin fruiting. Both the sweets and sours are wonderfully beautiful in the spring blooming—fully as ornamental as your spring-flowering shrubs. By selecting say four varieties which ripen in succession you can have cherries for three or four weeks.



Dwarf Cherry Fruiting



MONTMORENCY
The Pie Cherry

Quince Bushes

The Quince is essentially a dwarf tree, and responds most readily to training to any form the grower desires.

It bears very early, the blossoms coming out at the tips of wood that shoots out the same spring, before the bloom appears. The quince may be trimmed very closely and kept down to any size desired and makes one of the handsomest of fruit trees both from its large, pink blossoms in spring, its dark rich summer foliage and the wonderfully beautiful, golden fruit in the fall.

The quince thrives in a more moist soil than the other fruits, and may be planted anywhere from a few feet apart, if grown as a dwarf, to 12 feet without any trimming whatever.

Price of Quinces, \$1.25 each, \$12.50 per doz.

Bourgeat—A new variety and one that seems to be making for itself a place in the good estimation of growers. It is even a stronger grower than Champion, and shows to quite a degree the same tendency as does the Champion to produce fruit at two years right in the nursery row. A kind that I think will repay a trial. A late keeper.

Champion—A very vigorous growing variety, better adapted to regions as far south as New Jersey than to growing further north if grown commercially, though for the garden a tree or two is worth while, especially on account of its early bearing qualities. We have seen this bearing in our nursery rows at



Champion Quince

two years of age when probably every other tree in the row had no fruit.

Orange—This is the variety usually grown in the commercial orchards. Is a very much weaker grower than either of the last two, but if planting for market would advise it. It is a very large, round, golden fruit.



Rhubarb

McKay's Mammoth—A very strong growing, tender, delicious variety. Every garden should have a row of rhubarb. Plant any time, burying the whole plant about three inches from the surface. You almost can't kill them.

20c each

\$2.00 per 12



Asparagus

McKay's Giant—A most delicious variety and a great cropper.

40c per 12

75c per 25

\$1.35 per 50

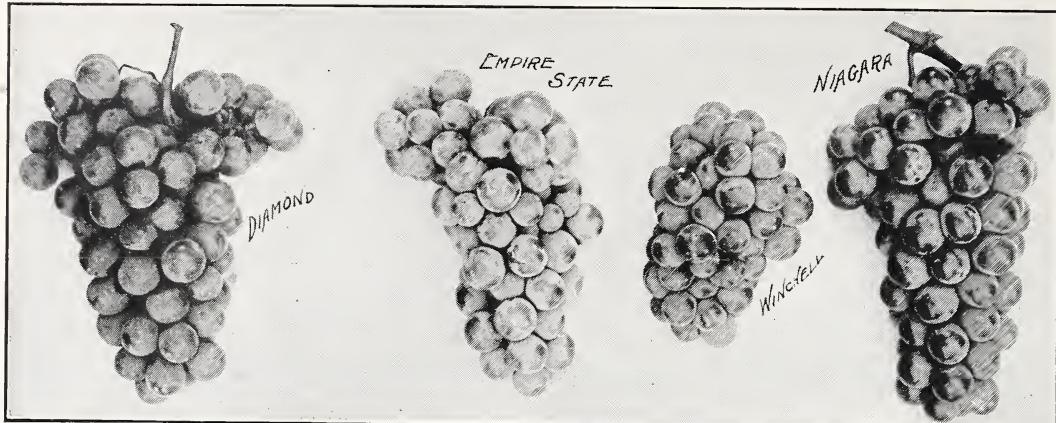
2.00 per 100

MCKAY'S MAMMOTH
RHUBARB

\$2.00

100 PLANTS ASPARAGUS
2 PLANTS RHUBARB

\$2.00



GRAPE VINES—Listed in Approximate Order of Ripening

Moore's Early, 45c—Purplish black, hardy, good quality, juicy. Standard early grape of New York.

Winchell, 70c—Light green, one of the earliest and best green grapes, hardy, very productive, a good keeper.

Campbell's Early, 50c—Dark purplish black, clusters large, good quality, hardy, productive, juicy.

Worden, 45c—Glossy black, juicy, very good, large clusters, hardy, productive.

Brighton, 45c—Red, large clusters, handsome, vinous flavor, one of the best red grapes.

Delaware, 50c—Light red, delicious and handsome fruit, one of the best American table grapes.

Empire State, 50c—Pale yellowish green, hardy, very juicy and tender, one of the best green table grapes.

Moore's Diamond, 45c—Green. In quality ranks next to Winchell, hardy, productive, a good all round grape.

Salem, 45c—Very dark red. A valuable garden grape of high quality, unusually hardy.

Niagara, 45c—Green. Clusters large, productive, quality excellent, the leading American table grape.

Concord, 35c—Black, hardy, productive, refreshing flavor, a handsome table grape known to all.

America, 45c—Spicy, vinous, sweet, good in quality. Should be planted with other kinds as the flowers are "imperfect." A fine wine grape.

Agawam, 40c—Dull purplish red, large clusters, rich, sweet, attractive, keeps till mid-winter.

Catawba, 40c—Dark purplish red, sweet, rich, high quality, attractive, hardy, productive.

At planting cut back to three or four buds. Allow only the two strongest buds to grow, these the following year being attached to the lower wire of the trellis and becoming the arms shown in figs. 1 and 2, from which each succeeding year canes are allowed to grow to bear the season's fruit. The winter following fruiting, these canes that bore the last crop are cut back to within two or three buds from the arm, and the next spring one bud is allowed to grow from each joint. In trimming always develop the fruit shoots or canes from a point as near the arm as possible so as to keep the "spurs" shown in fig. 1 as low down as possible.



Fig. 1. Vine properly trimmed during winter

In all grape trimming bear in mind this one thing—that the fruit is borne at the base of this year's shoots coming from wood formed last year. Applying this general principle you can train a grape up to a stake and plant quite closely for garden culture, and still trim your vine so as to get the best results, making it into a trunk from which bearing wood is kept growing the same as in the method described above.

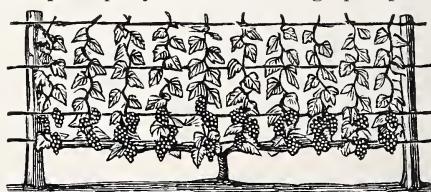
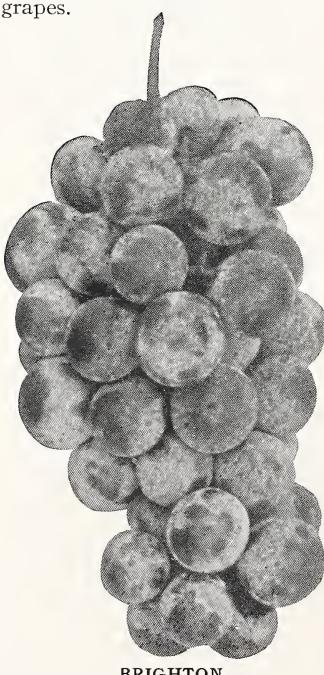
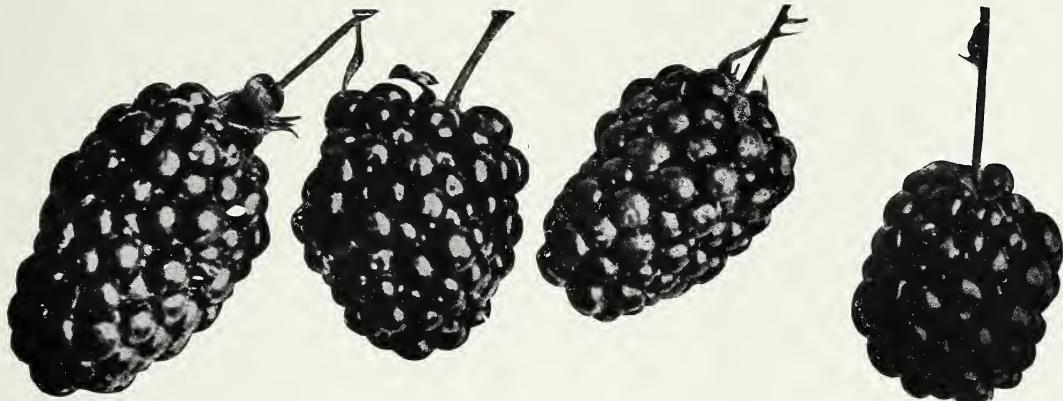


Fig. 2. Same Vine above, Fruiting Following Fall



Per 6	Per 12	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	BLACK-BERRIES	Remarks
70c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00	Blowers	Fine flavor, unusually free from seeds, productive, one of the very best.
70c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00	El Dorado	Medium size, jet black berries; flavor sweet and rich; very hardy.
70c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00	Snyder	Medium size, sweet and melting; very hardy and enormously productive
70c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.00	7.00	Ancient Britain	Very large; fine quality, without core; very productive and hardy.



SNYDER

TAYLOR

EL DORADO

BLOWERS

Ea.	Per doz.	CURRENTS	Remarks
40c	\$4.00	Cherry	One of the largest red currants; very productive.
40c	\$4.00	Fay's Prolific	A popular red currant, very large and sweet, productive.
40c	\$4.00	White Grape	Very large, white, sweet or mildly acid, a fine bearer.

Care of Currants and Gooseberries—These need little pruning the first two or three years, except to cut back a few inches from the new shoots during the growing season to develop fruit spurs along the length of the canes. The canes of these plants bear fruit a number of times, but the first two or three crops are the best. Therefore, after the plants begin bearing, it is good practice to remove one or more of the oldest canes each winter. This forces the growth of new canes, and the bush is thereby constantly renewed.



HOUGHTON



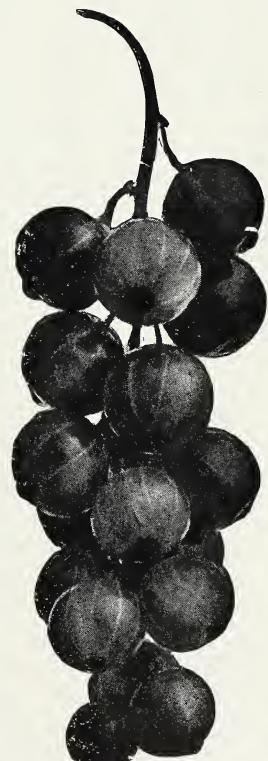
PEARL

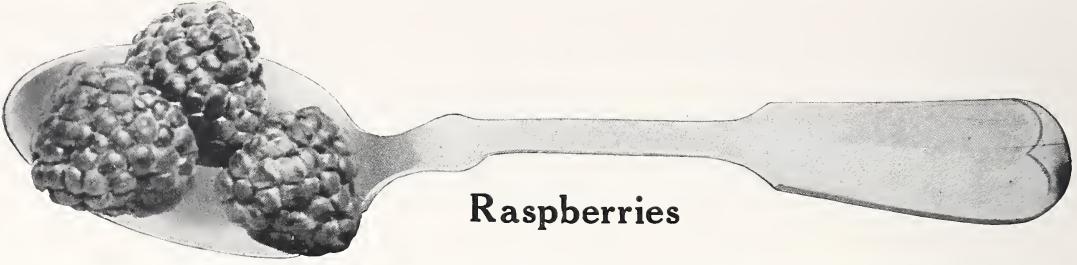


DOWNING

AMERICAN VARIETIES—Will not mildew.

Ea.	Per Doz.	GOOSE-BERRIES	Color	Remarks
40c	\$4.00	Downing	Whitish Green	Large, soft and juicy, smooth skin, prolific.
40c	\$4.00	Houghton	Pale red	Small or medium size, sweet, very productive.
40c	\$4.00	Pearl	Whitish Green	Fruit large, excellent flavor, prolific.





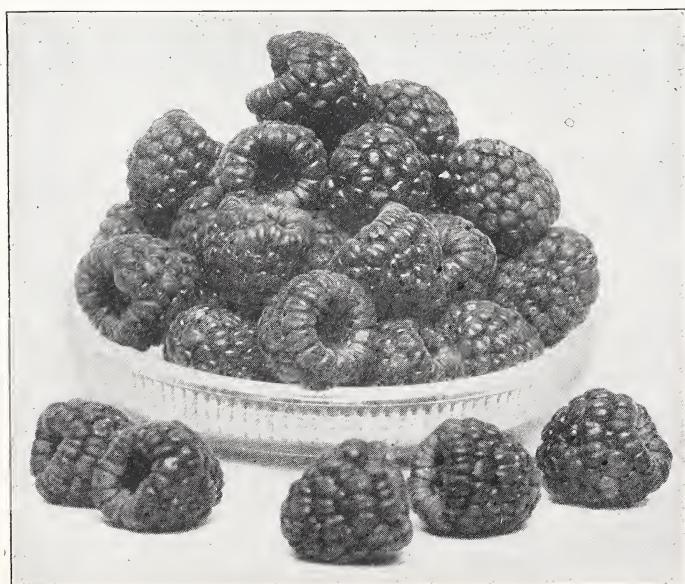
Raspberries

Per 16	Per 12	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	RASPBERRIES	Color	Remarks
70c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00	Columbian	Purple	Very large; high flavor; fine for table or canning use; productive, hardy.
70c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00	Cumberland	Black	Very large, glossy berries; firm, sweet, heavy cropper.
60c	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$3.50	\$6.00	Cuthbert	Red	Good size, firm, sweet and luscious. A good home variety.
70c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00	Golden Queen	Yellow	Amber color; fine quality; firm, remarkably productive.
70c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00	Gregg	Black	One of the most valuable, large, good quality very meaty, firm.
80c	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$9.00	Herbert	Red	Very large and productive; fine rich flavor, extremely hardy. One of the very best.
70c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00	Kansas	Black	Large, round, firm and juicy. Similar to Gregg but earlier and harder.
70c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00	King	Red	Very early, bright color, firm, juicy, good quality, hardy, productive.
70c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00	Marlboro	Red	Large, crimson, fine flavor, early, productive, long season.
70c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$7.00	Plum Farmer	Black	This is the early black, with quality, productiveness and hardness.
75c	\$1.30	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00	St. Regis	Red	Bright crimson; large berries all through summer and fall.

Care of Raspberries and Blackberries

When these are first planted it makes no difference if these tops are trimmed or not as they are worthless

for fruit production. The growth which will give you bearing wood will come from below the ground. These plants fruit on canes which grew the preceding year, and which became worthless after they have once fruited. Therefore the following winter they should be cut off to the ground to make room for the new fruit-bearing canes. During the growing season blackberries may be headed-in by cutting off two to four inches of the canes as they attain a height of two and one-half to three feet. Black raspberries may be cut the same way when about two feet high. This forces the growth of lateral shoots on the canes, and it is these laterals which bear most of the fruit. Instead of heading-in red raspberry canes during the growing season, they are often best left till winter and then cut back somewhat.





FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

McKAY'S ROSES

CLIMBERS

Bloom once a year—on last year's wood

Climbing American Beauty, 70c—Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit. Produces flowers in great profusion.

Climbing Tausandschoen, 80c—Flowers white or very light pink, changing to various shades of rosy-carmine.

Queen of the Prairie, 60c—A fine climber producing flowers of rosy-red.



MARSHALL P. WILDER

RAMBLERS

Very Strong Growers—bloom once a year, very profusely—on last year's wood. Climbing habit.

Blue Rambler, 60c—A much better rose than some give it credit for. It opens a reddish-violet, changing quickly to violet-blue.

Crimson Rambler, 70c—The best all around Rambler. A grand variety for pillars, arches and porches.

Dorothy Perkins, 60c—A clear shell pink. Without doubt one of the most beautiful of the ramblers; as free blooming as Crimson Rambler.

Flower of Fairfield, 70c—An everblooming Crimson Rambler; will bloom from spring till October or November.

White Dorothy Perkins, 50c—This ranks up with Crimson Rambler, and has no rival as a white climber.

Yellow Rambler, 60c—Bright yellow, changing to canary-yellow; produced in pyramidal clusters.

HYBRID TEA ROSES, 80c

Each

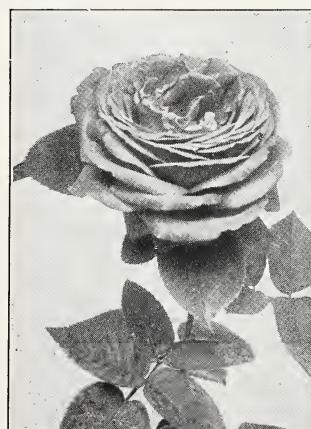
This class bloom almost constantly on this year's wood from May till October frosts.

Gruss an Teplitz—Deep vivid crimson or scarlet. One of the brightest colored red roses.

Killarney—Most delicate flesh pink color. Very beautiful buds, very long and pointed.

Lady Hillingdon—A brilliant deep apricot-yellow. A particularly fine yellow rose.

La France—Queen of all the roses. Beautiful bright silvery-pink with pale lilac shading.



GENERAL JACQUEMINOT

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, 80c Each

One of the hardiest class of roses. Bloom profusely in the spring, and more sparingly during the summer and fall months. The blooms are produced on this year's wood.

American Beauty—Deep pink or crimson. Intensely fragrant and a great favorite.

Clio—Flesh color, deepening in center to rosy-pink. Blooms are large, of fine globular form.

Clothilde Soupert—Very double and deliciously sweet. Creamy white, deepening to clear pink at center.

Coquette des Alps—One of the best and freest-blooming of the hardy blush white roses.

Frau Karl Druschki—Pure white blooms, very large without being in the least coarse. Has been called the finest white in existence.

General Jacqueminot—Dark shining crimson color, shapely buds and handsome blooms. One of the best.

Magna Charta—Extra large full flowers; bright rosy-pink; blooms profusely on stiff stems.

Marshall P. Wilder—Extra large, semi globular in form; color deep, rich, glowing red.

Mrs. John Laing—Soft pink, of beautiful form and very large size. Exceedingly fragrant.

Paul Neyron—Clear pink color. It is said to be the largest rose in cultivation.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Very dark velvety crimson, almost black. Very double and delightfully sweet.

Soleil d'Or—Golden yellow, shaded with orange and crimson. Flowers large and very full.

Hardy Upright Shrubs

Price Each	HARDY SHRUBS	Height Growth Feet	Season of Bloom	Color of Bloom	Remarks
75c	Almond, Double Red	5 to 8	May	Rose	Covered with showy, double, rose-like flowers. Good as individual specimen or in shrubbery border.
45c	Althea, Double Purple	8 to 10	Aug. Sept.	Light Purple	The Althea or Rose of Sharon is excellent for shrubbery border. They are thrifty upright growing, remarkably free from insect pests. Particularly valuable since they bloom later than the season of most other shrubs.
45c	Althea, Double Pink	8 to 10	Aug. Sept.	Pink	
45c	Althea, Double White	8 to 10	Aug. Sept.	White	
45c	Barberry Purple-leaved	3 to 5	May	Yellow	Its purple foliage makes a rich contrast grown with lighter colored shrubs. Red berries in winter.
40c	Barberry, Japan	4 to 6	May	White	Flowers inconspicuous, green summer foliage, brilliant fall colors, bright red Winter berries.
1.25	Bechtel's Crab	10 to 15	May	Pink	A beautiful tree in bloom; flowers resemble miniature roses; borne profusely; double and fragrant.
45c	Deutzia, Crenata Rosea	5 to 6	June	Rose	Tea green foliage, holding color all season. Spikes of sweet scented double flowers.
55c	Deutzia, Gracilis	3 to 4	May June	White	Round and dense in growth. Flowers fragrant, numerous; produced in small racemes on arching branches.
45c	Butterfly Bush	4 to 5	July to Frost	Lilac	Long, graceful stems bearing beautiful Lilac colored clusters of miniature flowers. Very hardy and bloom first season.
45c	Deutzia, Pride of Rochester	6 to 8	May	Pinkish White	Profuse large double flowers, blooming before other Deutzias.
45c	Forsythia, Suspensa	6 to 8	Apr.	Yellow	Called drooping golden bell . Branches gracefully arching. Very full flowering. The earliest to bloom.
45c	Forsythia Viridissima	6 to 8	April	Yellow	The Upright Golden Bell. Similar to the Suspensa except that the branches are more erect.
50c	Fringe, Purple	10 to 12	July Sept	Smoke	Known as smoke tree. Its brown thread like bloom covers entire tree, giving smoky appearance.
45c	Honeysuckle Red Tartarian	6 to 8	May	Bright Pink	Attractive, upright growing, with abundance of fragrant flowers in spring and red fruit in autumn.
55c	Hydrangea, P. G. Bush Form	6 to 8	July Sept.	White	Immense white blooms, changing to pink, later to bronze. Prune each Spring to keep low and bushy.
60c	Hydrangea, Hills of Snow	6	July Sept.	White	Blooms are similar to the familiar snowball, but are larger; conspicuously white and imposing.
25c	Lilac, Common White or Purple	8 to 10	May	White or Purple	Known to all. Prune well after each blooming, if it is desired to keep them bushy.
60c	Privet, California	6 to 10		Pink	Upright and stiff growth. Dark green foliage. An attractive hedge plant. May be sheared any height.
45c	Snowball, Common	6 to 8	May June	White	Dense and spreading in growth, very decorative while in bloom. Flowers in great profusion.
75c	Snowball, Japan	6 to 8	June	White	One of the finest shrubs. Its beautiful blooms are large and ball shaped. The dark green foliage is beautifully crimped.
50c	Spirea, Aurea	6 to 8	June	White	An interesting variety, with golden yellow tinted foliage. Double white flowers in June.
50c	Spirea, Anthony Waterer	2 to 3	July Aug.	Bright Crimson	Dwarf growing, compact, with good dense foliage. Will bloom until Fall if flowers are cut as they fade.
50c	Spirea Billardii	5 to 6	July Aug.	Bright Pink	Upright habit of growth. Dense spikes of flowers about six inches long. Blooms nearly all summer.
55c	Spirea, Calcsa Alba	2 to 3	June Sept.	White	Upright in growth, dull green leaves, flat clusters of flowers produced on erect branches.
50c	Spirea, Callosa Rosea	3 to 4	June to Sept.	Red	Deep rose-red flowers in close clusters, lasting nearly all summer.
50c	Spirea, Prunifolia	5 to 6	May	White	Flowers a quarter of an inch across in dense racemes along the slender upright branches.
50c	Spirea, Van Houtte	6 to 8	May June	White	Flowers in flat clusters on arching branches. A handsome and useful shrub, the best of the Spireas.
60c	Syringa, Golden	4 to 6	May June	White	A compact shrub with very brilliant yellow foliage. Good for contrast with dark leaved shrubs.
50c	Weigela, Candida	6 to 8	June Aug.	White	Bushy in growth. Flowers large and quite showy. Will bloom all summer.
60c	Weigela, Eva Rathke	5 to 6	June July	Crimson	The hardiest of the Weigelas; free blooming; flowers very handsome and fragrant.
50c	Weigela, Variegated	5 to 6	June	Rose	Dense in growth. Leaves variegated with white and yellow. A handsome shrub for foliage effect.

PAEONIES



Couronne D'Or—Very large blooms, beautiful pure white with yellow center, the central petal delicately flecked with carmine. 60c each.

Duchesse de Nemours—Sulphur-white cup-shaped blooms. One of the best late white sorts. The half open bud is particularly beautiful. 60c each.

Edulis Superba—Bright mauve-pink. Very free blooming. Early. 50c each.

Festiva Maxima—Very large, superb white blooms. Blooms early and is one of the best whites. 50c each.

Louis Van Houtte—Very double; a fine dark cherry-red. 45c each.

Officinalis Rubra—Rich crimson; large, very early. 60c each.

Officinalis Rosea—Extra early; large, deep pink. 60c each.

Prince Imperial—A very striking brilliant purplish scarlet. Blooms very profusely. 45c each.

Riene des Francaise—White, pink and yellow combined. A fine variety. 50c each.

Rosea Superba—Brilliant deep cerise-pink. Compact blooms on long stems. A fine mid-season peony. 60c each.

CLIMBING VINES

American Ivy, (Virginia Creeper), 40c—Rapid grower. One of best vines for covering walls, trees or verandas. Rich crimson foliage in autumn.

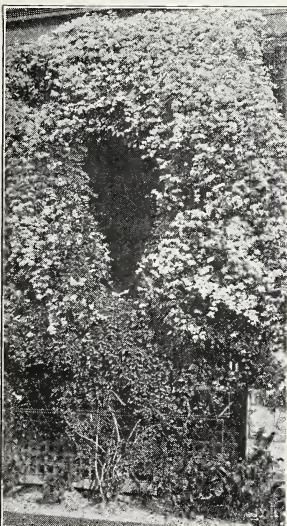
Ampelopsis Veitchii, (Boston Ivy), 50c—Clings to stone, brick or cement only; leaves overlap forming a dense green which turns to rich crimson in autumn. Bears clusters of dark blue berries.

Honeysuckle, Monthly Fragrant, 50c—Very fragrant red and yellow flowers which bloom all summer.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan, 40c—Best bloomer of all. Very fragrant, flowers white changing to yellow blooms from July to Sept. Grows well in sun or shade.

Wisteria, (Chinese Purple), 65c—Very rapid grower, growing from 15 to 20 feet, in a season. Has foot long flowers of pale violet, blooming in May and June.

Wisteria, (White Chinese), 60c—Blossoms are a pure white, has the same good qualities as Purple, but a somewhat lighter grower.



Clematis Paniculata

CLEMATIS

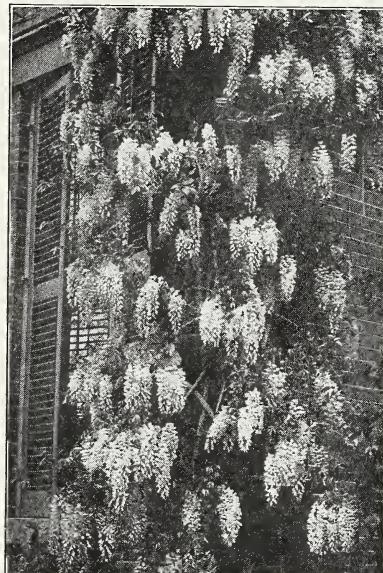
The finest class of flowering climbing vines. The large flowered varieties are light in foliage as compared with their blossoming capacity, and where a screen and flowers are both desired, they are very fine planted with American Ivy and allowed to over run the Ivy. Their large, spreading, starlike blooms are familiar to all.

Clematis, Henryii, 70c—Best of large flowering white varieties; grows to height of 10 to 12 feet. Fine for trellises, flowers in August.

Clematis, Jackmanii, 70c—This is the best purple variety. Blossoms noted for velvety richness. An abundant and successive bloomer. Blooms July to Sept.

Clematis, Madam Edward Andre, 70c—Large beautiful, bright velvety red blossoms, free and continuous bloomer. 8 to 10 feet. Blooms from July to September.

Clematis, Paniculata, 45c—Hardy, one of the most desirable and useful vines. Has fine foliage, profuse bloomer. White star shaped, fragrant flowers. Blooms in September.



Chinese Wistaria Purple

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES

Ash, American White—A splendid tall growing tree. Foliage dark green above and light silvery beneath, fading to golden yellow. **\$1.00 each.**

Ash, European Mountain—A fine tree, dense and regular; covered all summer with great clusters of scarlet berries. **\$1.50 ea.**

Beech, Purple-leaved—An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet. Deep purple foliage in spring, later in the season changing to crimson, and again to a purplish green in the fall. **\$2.50 ea.**

Beech, European—Compact, medium-sized tree. Light-colored smooth bark; glossy foliage, downy on under side. **\$2.00 each.**

Birch, Cut-leaf—One of the most graceful and charming trees of the weeping variety. Slender, yet a vigorous grower. Silvery white bark. **\$2.00 each.**

Birch, American White—A rapid growing, medium-sized tree; smooth, white bark; slender branches, inclined to droop. **\$1.50 ea.**

Catalpa, Bungeii—Makes a dense, globe-shaped head of heart-shaped leaves. Very hardy. **\$2.00 each.**

Catalpa, Speciosa—A tropical looking lawn tree. Large flowers, showy and fragrant, in clusters a foot long. **\$1.00 each.**

Dogwood, White Flowering—Shrub or small tree, with wavy foliage, glaucous underneath. Flowers are 4 inches wide, composed of four white bracts. **\$1.00 each.**

Elm, American—One of the finest and most beautiful of our native trees. Very tall and stately. The foliage is not so dense as to interfere with the sod underneath. **\$1.25 each.**

Horse Chestnut—An excellent shade tree, symmetrical, producing showy white flower clusters. **\$1.75 each.**

Linden, American (Basswood)—Vigorous, hardy and a rapid grower. Large, dense, round-headed tree with attractive light green foliage. **\$1.50 each.**

Maple, Norway—Vigorous-growing tree of spreading, rounded form, but compact habit. Foliage dark, shining green, taking on rich yellow tones in the fall. **\$1.50 each.**

Maple, Silver Leaf—Matures so rapidly it is used for quick results. The silvery under surface of the deep cut leaves makes a handsome tree. **\$1.00 each.**

Maple, Sugar—Somewhat taller growing than Norway Maple. Noted for brilliant orange and crimson foliage in the Autumn. **\$1.50 each.**

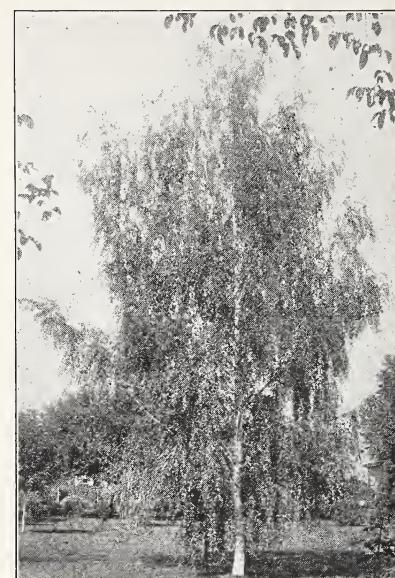
Mulberry, Russian—A very hardy, vigorous grower; of medium size and bears prolifically. **80c ea.**

Oak, White—One of our fine native trees which grows to majestic size. The Autumn foliage becomes a beautiful deep red or violet-purple. **\$2 ea.**

Oriental Plane—Rapid growing, symmetrical, wide-spreading, reaching a height of 50 or 60 feet. Not bothered by smoky or dusty locations. Dense bright green foliage. In fall the bark peels off, leaving the tree creamy white all winter. **\$1.25 ea.**

Plum, Flowering—*Prunus Triloba*, an ornamental growing 8 to 12 feet in height, producing a profusion of double pink blossoms in May. **\$1.00 each.**

Poplar, Carolina—Particularly desirable where an extremely rapid growing tree is wanted. There is



The Graceful Cut-leaf Birch

a sentiment against Carolina Poplar as it is not as long lived as slower growing trees, but it is valuable in its place. **50c. each.**

Poplar, Lombardy—Tall, column shaped trees, reaching to 40 or 50 feet. Like Carolina Poplar, it is not as long lived as many slower growing trees, but it is extremely ornamental and picturesque and is used extensively for screens and quick effects. **\$1 ea.**

Sweet Gum—A forty foot tree with straight growing branches with corky ridges. Beautiful, Maple-like, glossy green leaves, which turn to deep purplish crimson in the fall. **\$1.50 each.**

Thorn, Paul's Double Scarlet.—A small, open tree growing to 15 feet, covered with showy scarlet flowers in May. **\$1.50 each.**

Tulip Tree—A noble-looking pyramidal tree, with clean trunk. Will grow to 50 or 60 feet, and is of an unusual shape, looking as though the top were cut off. The yellow flowers in June resemble tulips. **\$1.50 each.**

Willow, Babylonian Weeping—This is the common weeping willow, wavy, bright green foliage, borne on slender, drooping, olive-green branches. **\$1.00 each.**

Walnut, Black—A majestic tree, attaining great size. Makes a handsome, spreading ornamental, and produces splendid crops of delicious nuts. **75c each.**

Evergreens

Arbor Vitae, American, 60c—Excellent for screens and hedges. Has a soft light green foliage. Should be in all groups of evergreen planting.

Spruce, Colorado Blue, 30 inch trees, \$2.50—Foliage a deep blue. One of the hardiest and finest of the spruces. One of the Rocky Mt. varieties.

Spruce, Norway, 75c—Best known of the spruces, commonly called the Christmas tree. Grows to height of 50 feet. One of best evergreen hedge plants.

Fresh Dug Strawberry Plants

All Perfect Flowering

These will be sent at the proper time, by MAIL ONLY, separate from the rest of your order

Summer Varieties, Post Paid by Mail

60c per doz., \$1.00 per 25, \$1.75 per 50, \$3.00 per 100

Listed in Order of Ripening

Early Ozark—This wonderful strawberry originated in the Ozark mountains. We believe it the best extra early variety for strong rich soils. The berries are produced in enormous quantities very early in the season, and are gone before the late varieties come on. The fruits are deep red clear through, and usually the last pickings are nearly as large as the first. This is one of our largest varieties.

Early Jersey Giant—This is a wonder. One square rod gave 30 quarts at one picking. One picker counted the berries just as they were picked without sorting, and they ran 20 berries to the quart. The fruit is not as firm as Early Ozark, but in yield, size and general value seems to surpass that variety. It does not require as strong soil as Ozark.

August Luther—This is one of the hardiest plants, and is one of the best early berries for general planting. Succeeds best in light soil. Berries are of moderate size, excellent flavor and a fine shipping sort.

Dunlap—Perhaps the most popular strawberry. Adapts itself to most soils and locations. The berries run medium to large in size, depending on the care they get. The deep red color extends through the berry. The flavor is unsurpassed.

Parson's Beauty—One of the most productive varieties cultivated. The number of quarts of large fine looking berries this variety will produce from an acre is almost unbelievable. It lacks somewhat in quality, but where quantity is of greatest importance it is one of the best berries to grow.

Oswego—This does best in light soils. Immense crops have been grown on soils too poor to produce profitable crops of other varieties. The flavor is mild and the flesh meaty and of much substance. Those who do not like acid in strawberries will like the Oswego. It is enormously productive, and is so good it has been known by as many as a dozen names.

OUR GUARANTY—SUBSTITUTIONS

Orders for the Orchard—We guarantee our customers against willful change of labels, and exercise the greatest care to have every variety true to name. It is to be understood between purchaser and ourselves that our liability shall not be greater than the amount of the purchase price. If out of varieties ordered, we shall omit such varieties and refund amount paid for them, unless the order indicated second choice of varieties.

Orders for the Home Garden—On these orders, when out of a variety, we substitute a variety as good, and as nearly as possible like the one ordered, unless you instruct us not to substitute.

OUR GUARANTEE—REPLACEMENTS

We will replace at half price such trees as do not live, provided you report by August 1st following the fall or spring your order was shipped.

MANNER OF SHIPPING

All shipments are f. o. b. express or freight office, Geneva, N. Y., where our responsibility ceases. All shipments are made by express except (1) orders large enough to require boxing, and (2) unless you positively order freight shipment. It is rarely practicable to ship full size trees by mail.

TERMS

Our terms are cash with order. This is no reflection on the credit of our customers, but is necessary to handle our mail order business in the easiest possible way. Remit by postal, or express order, or your own personal check. We do not ship C. O. D.

VAN DUSEN NURSERIES, C. C. McKAY, Manager, GENEVA, N. Y.



ARBOR COLLECTION

This page shows the six varieties of our Arbor Collection—the choicest possible collection for so few varieties.

1 Catawba	\$.40
1 Campbell Early	.50
1 Delaware	.50
1 Niagara	.45
1 Moore Early	.45
1 Winchell	.70
List Price	\$3.00

COLLECTION
PRICE \$2.20

